

# Weekly National Intelligencer.

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## THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1851.

### RECEPTION OF THE MINISTER OF VENEZUELA.

On Saturday, Señor Don LUIS PUERTO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela, was presented to the President of the United States, by the Acting Secretary of State, W. B. DEXTER, Esq., who was accompanied on the occasion by the Official Translator of the Department. Upon delivering his letter of credence, the new Minister addressed some brief but pertinent remarks to the President, assuring him of the earnest desire, on the part of the Government of Venezuela, to cultivate and draw closer the relations of friendship and good will already existing between the two countries, and of his firm purpose to exert himself to the utmost of his abilities to realize the wishes of his Government to that end. The President replied by saying that it afforded him great satisfaction to receive Señor PUERTO in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela, reciprocating fully the sentiments expressed by the Minister, and concluding with a hope that the residence of Señor PUERTO in the United States might be agreeable to himself and productive of beneficial results to both countries.

After the presentation, the company sat down, when a very interesting conversation was carried on relative to the prospects, present condition, and resources of Venezuela. In the course of this conversation, which was conducted through the medium of L. F. TARNSTRO, Esq., the Official Translator, the President manifested a lively interest in all the important concerns of the Republic of Venezuela, and evinced extensive knowledge, both in relation to the past history of the country and the character of her statesmen and other public men. Señor PUERTO, who has already studied and examined much, since his arrival in this country, about two months ago, exhibited great liberality of sentiment and enlightened views in all his remarks, and took leave of the President evidently very much gratified with the interview.

### FINALE OF THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION.

The anxiously-expected steamer *Empire City*, from New Orleans by way of Havana, did not arrive at New York till Saturday evening, too late to allow of her being forwarded to this city. We shall not be able, therefore, to give the particulars, which she may have brought, of the late exciting events in the Island of Cuba until tomorrow. But, in the mean time, we may say that the intelligence by the steamer fully corroborates that conveyed to New Orleans by the *Cherokee*, of the entire discomfiture of the Lopez Expedition, and the public execution of its chief leader.

Mr. FAIRBANKS, the purser of the *Empire City*, has furnished a summary of the news to the Commercial Advertiser, to which paper we are indebted for it. From this account it will be observed that the manner of the capture of LOPEZ was entirely different from what was represented in some of the Telegraphic despatches. It will also be perceived that the prisoners now in the hands of the Spanish authorities confirm the previous accounts that the people of Cuba manifested no disposition to assist in their enterprise, or to give it countenance in any manner.

### SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Havana had been the scene of jubilee and rejoicing for the last three days, owing to the capture of Gen. LOPEZ and his forces.  
The news reached Havana on the 30th ult. As a demonstration of the effect it produced, flag-waves were hoisted, guns fired, &c. At night the principal buildings were illuminated, torch light processions formed, &c.  
LOPEZ was taken in the interior, wandering alone and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger. He asked for something to eat at a farm house, and permission to lay down. While asleep he was bound and made prisoner.

Of his followers, over one hundred are now imprisoned in Havana, and are to be sent to Spain for ten years' confinement in a dungeon. They say their sufferings before they were taken were intense. For several days they lived upon the leaves of trees, &c. The last meat they ate was the horse of Gen. LOPEZ. They had no arms when taken. The remainder have either been shot or have perished from hunger.  
Capt. PLATT, of the United States sloop-of-war *Albatross*, visited them in prison, and gained some interesting accounts which he will dispatch to the States.

The prisoners say in no instance have the Creoles of Cuba manifested the least disposition to join them.  
LOPEZ was garroted on the morning of Sept. 1st, at 7 o'clock. The execution was attended by eight thousand troops and many citizens. He ascended the platform and made a short speech. His last words were, "I die for my beloved Cuba." He then took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and in two minutes he was dead.

The French steamer *Amodeus* sailed from Havana on the 14th. Left at Havana the sloop-of-war *Albatross*. On the 22d passed a steamer to the eastward, supposed to be the *Saranac*.  
Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS has been re-nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress, for the Richmond district, by the Whig District Convention, which assembled on Friday last. The nomination was made, with only three or four dissenting voices, and Mr. BOTTS has accepted the position.

APPOINTMENT.—Capt. RUMBLE, of the United States Marine Corps, has, we learn, been appointed Paymaster of that Corps, in the place of the late Major WALKER.

## ON THE LATE EVENTS IN CUBA.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.  
THE TRAGEDY COMPLETE.—Admitting the correctness of the digest of the news from Havana, we must stand fully justified before our readers for the views we have from the beginning expressed with respect to the Lopez expedition for the invasion of Cuba. It was conceived in wickedness and folly; it has ended in ignominy and death to the invaders, and has entailed misery and irreparable wrong upon many an innocent family. No man of right feeling would, for accumulated worlds of wealth, exult in having advised and aided the enterprise; or, having aided it, can now look upon its fearful ruins without pang of most painful remorse or regret. Let us hope that the past will be a lesson for the future, and that the utter falsity of the allegations that the Cubans were thirsting for independence having been thus tragically demonstrated, all further attempts to lead our young men into such a slaughter-house will be abandoned; and, seeing that the Cubans desire no revolution, but repeat foreign aid for such purpose when thrust upon them, let common humanity be heeded on behalf of the power of our land, that their lives be not sacrificed in fruitless efforts to raise those who resolutely refuse to be raised.

FROM THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.  
Have we not been a little too hasty—not in our sympathy for the dead, but in our desire to advance the cause of such a man as Lopez and his Cuban confederates, no better than he? Are we acting right in lending our countenance to the invasion, by an armed force of Americans, of the territory of a peaceful country, merely because that country is rich and to be coveted, and because the owner is supposed to be illy able to protect it from such invasion? What would be our conduct in a parallel case? South Carolina has uttered more treason against the United States in the last year than was ever heard from Cuba. It is evident, if we can believe what they say, that they want a change of Government more than the Cubans do. Suppose that the people of England should determine to aid and assist her in her rebellion, land men and munitions of war upon her shore, and take up the cause of the Secessionists, and assist in driving the Unionists out of the State, would there not be such feeling aroused throughout the Union as would very soon lead to the extermination of the invaders? We would be incapable of any such enormities as have been committed at Havana, but not a man of them would be left to tell the tale upon our shores. Some such feeling may animate the people of other countries, and it is, at least, wise for us to pay regard to it, particularly when we know that we are violating a law of our own country.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.  
Now that Lopez and nearly all his expedition, including many brave officers and men, are dead, we hope it may not be necessary to advise others not to rush into the jaws of perdition. All who go to Cuba in little squad, with arms in their hands, will inevitably perish. And, what is worse, the sacrifice will do no good, either to themselves or others. On the other hand, it will carry sorrow into many families and hearts. Stay at home, then, boys, as you love your own lives and the lives of others.

FROM THE NEW YORK MORNING STAR.  
LOPEZ was a native of Venezuela, and first fought his maiden sword in a battle against his native country, when she was struggling for freedom under Simon Bolivar. When the Spaniards expelled Lopez accompanied them to Spain. Here he was engaged in some of those furious faction fights which have so long drenched the soil of Spain with gore. Afterwards he went to Cuba, and in consequence of some misunderstanding with the Government of that Island, left it, and has since been engaged, in conjunction with a few honorable Cubans, and a large number of scheming speculators, in endeavoring to overturn its present Government.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.  
The delusion has now, we trust, lost all power of further mischief. The occupation of this Cuban agitator, we believe, has gone forever. Cuba has unmistakably shown, that, degraded as Spanish oppression has made her, she still has the spirit to spurn foreign invasion, though not the spirit to strike for her freedom. Americans of every party and class, we doubt not, will now be satisfied to leave her as she is.

FROM THE NEW YORKER.  
Lopez and his men have fallen victims to a rash, foolish, and criminal, if not piratical adventure. The filibuster campaign is ended. The Cuban cause is dead. Another similar movement will not take place for many years—perhaps never. The Park orators are silent. The expeditionists have slunked out of sight.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.  
We are satisfied that the Cuban Creoles did not join Lopez to any extent, although it has been represented in the United States that they were prepared to rise en masse. The truth is, the Cuban emigrants in the United States, and other interested parties, have exaggerated the discontents in Cuba, and misrepresented the facility of conquering the island, with the view of enticing American citizens in the enterprise; and they have succeeded so far as to cause the sacrifice of many valuable lives. And here we hope this business of taking Cuba will terminate for the present. If the people of the United States wish for a change in their Government, they should undertake the task of effecting it themselves; and if the Cuban emigrants desire the overthrow of the Spanish authority, they should risk their own persons in the enterprise, instead of deceiving American citizens to their ruin.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.  
The Cuban intelligence leaves no room to doubt that the expectations of LOPEZ have been entirely disappointed. There is no general discontent on the island, or those who promise fail to perform. If the Cubans intended to rise they could not have desired an opportunity more favorable than that afforded by LOPEZ, who effected a landing with a force sufficient to form a nucleus around which they might have rallied. But it would seem that those whom they went to rescue exulted in the execution of their deliverers, and even committed indignities upon their lifeless remains.

FROM THE MORNING STAR (ALA) SECESSION BANNER.  
The accounts which we publish to-day of the affairs in this island must convince every unprejudiced man that the Cubans do not desire a free Government; that they are utterly unfit for such a Government if they did; and that, therefore, for "outsiders" to take it upon themselves to interfere in their affairs unasked, and prescribe a Government for them at the expense of a bloody revolution, is not only, in our opinion, very greatly folly, but a very great crime. We apply, however, these remarks to the future more than to the past, as we have now more light on the subject of Cuban affairs than we have heretofore had. "Filibusterism," we

are inclined to think, will not be so much encouraged hereafter, which will be well. The Government of Cuba is undoubtedly almost as bad as bad well can be; but then we should not forget that there are people who are incapable of appreciating any other. The obvious conclusion which we arrive at, then, is that when the Cubans desire a better Government than they now have, they will set about obtaining it for themselves.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.  
Lopez deserved his fate. He abused the hospitality of the nation by stirring up a spirit of insubordination among the American people, and by falsifying the popular sentiment of Cuba in order to decoy citizens of the United States into his schemes. He was an outlaw in his own country, where a price was set upon his head. Every follower of his must have known in advance his fate and that fate, if captured. The Spanish authorities forbade it, and warned all who might engage in any act of invasion that they would be welcomed with bloody hands and inhospitable graves. Every conservative press in the United States, so far as we know, warned and exhorted all parties to keep clear of the temptation of following such a Quixotic expedition; but, to their shame be it spoken, the radical press were engaged in the double wrong of encouraging a violation of the laws of their own land and the laws of Spain.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.  
Ought not the parties who have been telegraphically manufactured news from Cuba, for the last three or four weeks, to be exposed? Ought the newspapers of the country, which have been filled with these telegraphic despatches, now proved to be false, to be under the imputation of wilfully disseminating untruths? And is it not a ready, convenient, and proper course for them to publish the names of the persons concerned in deceiving the people?

### "A CARD TO THOSE GOING TO CUBA."

Under the above caption JOHN W. WILCOX publishes the following in the Louisville Courier of the 2d instant. The information it gives is corroborated by other accounts from New Orleans:

LOUISVILLE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1851.  
Seeing the excitement that now prevails, and knowing that, under the influence of that excitement, many brave young men may be led to do that which they may afterwards regret, I design to publish a few facts for the benefit of those interested. What I say is to prevent others from being entangled in the same snare that I was myself. The subject here is misrepresented as to the arrangements made in New Orleans for your reception. The fact is, as follows: I was there a number of weeks, and saw nothing in New Orleans, nor is there even a vessel prepared to take you from that place, and those that are already there are greatly disheartened at the long delay and want of means to send them off. I was a member of Capt. Williams's company from this place, and have just returned from New Orleans, and can vouch for the truth of my statements. I would advise all those who intend going to provide themselves plentifully with money, and put no confidence in the representations of others; otherwise, when they reach New Orleans, they will find themselves most grievously deceived. I submit these few facts to you for your consideration, and hope you will examine them before acting.

JOHN W. WILCOX.

### THE TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER VICTIM.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE (KY.) COURIER.  
We received by yesterday's mail the following letter from JOHN FISHER, late of this city, who was among the fifty Americans executed at Havana on the 14th of August. Mr. FISHER was employed for some time in the Louisville Marine Hospital, and more lately was engaged in the business of cupping and leeching. He denounces LOPEZ, and thinks there has been no revolt on the part of the Cubans. The letter is as follows:

HAVANA, AUGUST 16, 1851.  
DEAR SIR: I take this last opportunity and liberty of writing you this letter, for the benefit of those who will probably come to Cuba. Sir, Gen. LOPEZ has deceived us all: he is a traitor and no gentleman. There is no revolution here, as the papers have stated. Tell all those who intend to visit Cuba not to come, for they all will be shot. There is no chance to get back again. If any officer has raised a company or company of men, they will be shot through your paper, if you think proper, to disperse, for the expedition is all a great humbug. I don't like to see O'Hara bringing men here from Kentucky to be shot.

Sir, I am condemned to be shot, and as I have only a few moments to live, I thought I would inform you that fifty of us will be shot shortly. Col. CITTENDEN, from Louisville, is among the lot. Give my best regards to all my friends. I would write more, but I cannot do so for want of time.  
Yours, respectfully, J. FISHER.  
Hospital Steward of the Army of Cuba.  
Mr. W. N. HALDEMAN, Editor Louisville Courier.

### TERRIFIC STORM IN FLORIDA.

QUINCY, (ILL.) AUGUST 26, 1851.  
We were visited by the most terrific storm on the 24th instant I ever saw. It lasted twenty-four hours, blowing down houses and fences, and destroying the crops. Some fifteen houses were blown down in this city, and many houses lost their chimneys. In the country the most nine-tenths of the tobacco farms are prostrated, and it is estimated that three-fourths of the crop is destroyed, and at least one-half of the cotton crop. At Tallahassee the same terror prevailed, and a great many houses were blown down—loss estimated at \$50,000. At New Port and St. Marks the storm was possibly more severe. Houses blown down, and goods damaged to a very great extent. I have heard from Eufla, in Alabama, by a steamer down the Chattahoochee river, which represents not quite so destructive effects as in Florida, yet awfully severe. Houses unroofed, and crops destroyed. I fear it has extended through all lower Georgia, and I think you may safely say that the crop of grain has been nearly destroyed. The weather is still unsettled and threatening. I have only heard of the loss of one life, and two persons seriously injured. All the bridges in Florida, as far as heard from, are destroyed, and it will be an endless labor to clear the roads of fallen trees. We have never before been so awfully visited.

ATLANTA, (GA.) AUGUST 27, 1851.  
Our town has been visited by its annual gale; a more destructive and terrific one has never been known. On the night of the 25d, about 11 o'clock, the wind blowing hard from S.E., the tide rolled over the wharf by daylight within a few feet of the sidewalk. The water level in the water street was materially injured; doors and windows blown in, and many of the warehouses suffered the same fate. Dog light light is gone; five or six lives lost. Cape St. Blas light gone. Ship in the pass high and dry, supposed to be the John Bryant, bound to Liverpool. Steamer Falcon (New York) much injured. Spanish brig wrecked at the Headwaters, between Key West and Key, loaded with fish, &c., bound from St. Jago to Havana.

FATAL ACCIDENT OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Thursday afternoon a terrible accident occurred on the Hudson River railroad, near the little village of Stroudmont, Columbia county. It appears that a gravel train, employed to cover the earth or gravel taken from an excavation near Stroudmont, was approaching that village, when it came in contact with a number of cows and hogs, which were lying on the track, and were thrown down an embankment ten or twelve feet deep. The whole train, including the locomotive, was broken in fragments, and three were killed. Two of these were laborers employed on the road. The third man, supposed to be one of the brakemen, has not yet been identified.

BARBECUING CUBA MARTYRS.—About two hundred persons met in front of the North Church in Bridgeport on Saturday night to "sympathize" with the Cuban invaders. No officers could be found to preside, and but one individual addressed the meeting, who continued in an eloquent strain until the box was knocked from under him, and he departed calling his audience a pack of fools.—N. H. Courier.

A typical specimen of our law-making makes the case of BRYANT TUCKER, Esq., deceased, to have been sixty-seven years. It should have been sixty years.

## THE STATE OF OHIO.

The new Constitution of the State of Ohio went into operation on Monday last, and we sincerely trust that the most sanguine anticipations of the changes it will shower upon our people may be realized. It is now the law of the land, and it is the duty of every good citizen to aid in putting it into successful operation—to give it a fair trial—an honest support—so that its good provisions may be fully carried out to promote the happiness and advance the best interest of the people.

The laws of the State in force on that day continue until amended or repealed by the General Assembly. The Judges and Clerks of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas now in office continue to exercise their respective functions until the 1st of February, 1852. The Superior and Commercial Courts of Cincinnati, and the Superior Court of Cleveland, continue until the 1st of January, 1852. The Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney General continue in office until the 1st of January, 1852. The Register and Receiver of the Land Office, the officers of the Penitentiary and of the Benevolent Institutions, continue until their terms expire, unless the General Assembly provide otherwise. County and township officers and Justices of the Peace continue until the expiration of their respective terms.

Thus has a revolution—a complete change of government in Ohio—been effected with so little excitement that many well-informed people do not even remember the time of the exit of the old and the advent of the new Government. This peaceful, quiet, orderly, and lawful revolution shows how admirably our free system operates in practice. No force is needed to change our Government whenever, as often, and in whatever particular the people think best.—Cincinnati Gazette.

## INDIANA.

Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, has issued his proclamation declaring the New Constitution of that State adopted; and also that the additional clause prohibiting negroes from hereafter settling in the State, and for the colonization of those now in the State, is a part of the Constitution. He enjoins upon all officers in the State who continue in office to take an oath to support the new Constitution.

The following is the state of the vote in all the counties of the State but three, which have not been received:

For the Constitution	110,580
Against the Constitution	27,143
Majority for the Constitution	83,437
For negro exclusion	111,304
Against negro exclusion	21,215
Majority for negro exclusion	90,089

### SPANIARDS LEAVING NEW ORLEANS.

Two hundred Spanish residents of New Orleans have left, or are on the point of leaving that place, in consequence of the recent riot there creating apprehensions for their personal safety. They are represented to be among the most industrious and inoffensive of the citizens of New Orleans, and the Press there advises them to stay, as they now need fear no further manifestations of violence.

The Cumberland Miner's Journal states that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is in good navigable order. During the week ending on the 5th instant 3,673 tons of coal were shipped to the District. For the week ending the 30th ultimo 3,967 tons were sent to Baltimore by railroad.

The Providence Journal announces the death of Dr. LEVI WHEATON, one of the oldest and most distinguished citizens of Rhode Island. His eventful life covered nearly a century. Endowed with a strong intellect and tenacious memory, he was thoroughly familiar with all that had passed in public affairs, both abroad and at home, during his life, and was a valuable though not a frequent correspondent of the Journal, and his last article was published upon the necessity of maintaining the Law and preserving the Union of these States, established by the whole people for their Government.

We do not think (says the Louisville Public Journal) that any sober-minded and reflecting man condemn the course the Administration has pursued in reference to Cuba. It has endeavored to do precisely what the laws require of it. It has informed the people on the subject of the law, and has spoken plainly to them of their duties and its duties. It has warned them against expatriating themselves, and thus placing themselves beyond the protection of their Government. It has instructed all federal officers that it is their duty to be vigilant to prevent any organization on our soil designed to operate against any foreign Government. It has thus done its duty, its whole duty, and nothing more than its duty, and the people will sustain it. As long as we have laws they must be enforced, and will be enforced by any good Administration that may happen to be in power. If any laws are hostile to public sentiment, or are inconsistent with the spirit of the age, let them be repealed. As long as they are on the statute-book, all public officers who desire to do their duty will take the proper steps to see that they are enforced.

Nearly two years have passed since Gen. Taylor felt himself called on by his oath of office to issue his proclamation against organizations of men on our soil to operate against the Spanish authorities in Cuba. At that time he was severely censured by several unscrupulous editors, who think an Administration ought to be reckless in regard to the laws which it is its duty to see executed. It was then said, as it is now said, that the law of 1818, denouncing certain penalties against all engaged in getting up enterprises on our soil to operate against foreign Governments, is utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the age, and with that right to fight wherever he pleases which is the birthright of every American. Further than this, they said that the treaty with Spain smells very musty, and that its provisions ought to be repudiated. Well, since Gen. Taylor's proclamation was issued, and since the law of 1818 and its policy were discussed in the newspapers, there have been two sessions of Congress, in both of which the Loco-focos have had the majority, and yet, strange to say, not one progressive has been found in either the Senate or the House of Representatives willing to take the first step toward bringing about a repeal of the law that the very ardent and belligerent men of the day complain of so sorely. This fact proves very clearly that the leading men of all parties concur in believing that there is no reason why the law in relation to the organization of bodies of men on our soil to operate against any foreign Government should be modified or repealed.—Louisville Journal.

SAMUEL BOWMAN, Senator, of the Springfield Republican newspaper, died at his residence in Springfield (Mass.) on Monday night. He was fifty-four years old, and follows in the grave within a few quick weeks a loved and only sister, a grandchild, and his eldest daughter.

## GLIMPSES OF MEN, THINGS, AND PLACES—No. 28.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 2, 1851.

A visit to "Hell Gate," and a blast upon "Pot Rock."—The great terror to navigators through Long Island Sound, known as "Hell Gate," or "Hurl Gate," as some choose to call it, is situated opposite Harlem, eight or nine miles from New York Battery. The East River, or Sound, from the Battery up to Harlem, runs a northerly course. Here it makes a sudden bend, almost at a right angle, and runs easterly for a mile or more, when it makes another bend to the northward. Between these two bends in the Sound lies this celebrated strait, realizing to the mariner all the dangers and difficulties of Scylla and Charybdis, pictured by the ancient poets. The eastern end of Long Island Sound has a broad opening to the ocean; and as the tide presses in from the sea, it finds a broad channel most of the way through the Sound, eight, ten, or a dozen miles wide. When it reaches this strait, between the two bends mentioned above, it is compressed to about half a mile in breadth, producing a very rapid, wild current. And it is here, in the midst of this rushing flood, that several rocks and reefs rise up from the bed of the river almost to the surface, and throw the whole current into the wildest commotion. Around, against, and over these rocks and reefs, waves run and swirl with tremendous power.

There is a brief cessation of this warfare for a few minutes, during slack tide, at high and low water, when the giant forces, as it from exhaustion, lie down quietly to rest. Now, however, is your chance; you have a favorable wind, the opportunity, and stand by while the fearful combatants are asleep. Crowd all sail, for that sleep is short; the tide turns, the strife is renewed, and we bide your poor schooner if you are within reach of "Pot Rock," "Way's Reef," or "the Flying Pan." The most formidable of these, and the most in the way, is Pot Rock, which lies nearly midway between the two bends of the strait, and a little nearer the northern shore, is the Flying Pan. And Way's Reef lies to the southward of Pot Rock, towards the Long Island shore.

Ever since the settlement of the country the navigation of the Sound has been obstructed by these terrific barriers, and no hopes were entertained that they would ever be removed. To do so would be to cut the waterway in two, and it is utterly impossible; for no vessel or structure whatever which man could raise could be stationed upon it to effect the drilling. At length, however, a few months since, a French gentleman, by the name of Maillet, advanced the bold assertion that he could blow Pot Rock to atoms without drilling, and clear it out of the channel to a sufficient depth to render navigation over it safe at all times of tide. The idea was regarded as absurd, and but little attention was paid to it. The assertion was repeated, and evidence was produced that M. Maillet had already performed a similar feat at Nassau, New Providence, where he had, without drilling, blasted and removed nearly a hundred tons of rock eighteen or twenty feet under the surface of the water, and offered to undertake the removal of Pot Rock, if the means were furnished to carry on the work, stipulating not to receive a dollar for his own services till the work was fully accomplished. Some interest began to be awakened upon the subject, and at length HENRY GRAYMAN, Esq., whose liberality in aid of humane and public enterprise is so well known, subscribed five hundred dollars to commence operations. Assurances of aid were obtained from other quarters as fast as there should be any evidences of success, and the enthusiastic Frenchman went to work.

His mode of operation is to sink a tin canister of powder down upon the top of the rock, and there ignite it through a hole in the tin canister, which is done by means of a fuse. This is performed during the few minutes of slack tide at high water, for the deeper the water over the powder the better. By the expansive force of the explosion the large mass of water above and around must be instantly removed, lifted. But the motion of all matter requires time. The expansive force is instantly destroyed by the explosion, and exerts itself instantly in every direction. It will not willingly wait for the slow rising of the mass of water high enough to afford it relief. It therefore makes its way at the same time downward upon the solid rock, crushing, crumbling, and grinding it to pieces. All matter, as far as we know, is porous and compressible, and rocks are no more compressible than water. Pot Rock should therefore be taught as that a sudden expansive force between a body of water and a body of rock, while it requires time to remove the water, must necessarily to some extent crush the surface of the rock, if it is too large of too much confined to be removed in a body. Maillet has proceeded to be his work by a series of small explosions, which he has placed on the top of Pot Rock in some eighteen feet below the surface. After a blast, it is found to be covered with broken fragments, some of which are grappled and taken up, and a piece was taken up yesterday weighing about a hundred pounds, and was tried to the city. The next rushing tide sweeps the top of the rock clean; and after the next blast it is again covered with fragments. There have been now nineteen blasts, seventeen on Pot Rock and two on Way's Reef. Not one has missed fire, and all have done execution. The blasts are commenced with thirty-two pounds of powder, and increased to fifty, and at a depth of thirty-two feet a hundred and a hundred and twenty-five pounds. About fourteen hundred pounds of powder have already been used, and many tons will doubtless be required before the work is completed.

I went up to-day to witness the operation of blasting. A considerable number of spectators lined the shore near the mouth of the strait for the same purpose. Lieut. Washington A. Bartlett, of the U. S. Navy, was present, aiding and assisting the operations, having been detailed by Professor Bach, of the Coast Survey, to come and make a survey of these rocks, and observe the progress of the work and the changes produced in the currents. He has partially surveyed the surface of the rock to be blasted, and has found it to be about a dozen feet high, and is accompanied by Lieut. Bartlett, went out in the life-boat to the spot, to have a new view of the explosion. Precisely at high water, there being but three or four minutes cessation of the current, the large tin canister is carried from the boat and sunk upon the top of the rock. The boat returns to the shore, bringing the end of the wire attached to the canister. A moose, Maillet attaches the wire to his battery and completes the circuit. Instantly a report is heard, and the mass of waters over the rock rise into the air. There seemed to be a solid body of water, perhaps twenty feet in diameter, rising to a height of fifteen or twenty feet, and then towering up in a broken column, and finally settling down to its bed. And if ever the deep did literally "boil like a pot," it was in that portion of it that moment lying over Pot Rock. The effect, after all, was not terrific, but beautiful.

M. Maillet is preparing to drill on Way's Reef a French hole eight feet in depth, and give it a blast which will probably do great execution. It is announced also that the Maillet method is to be applied in a week or two to a reef between Governor's Island and New York Battery. BIRD'S-EYE.

A TOWN OF TELEGRAPH AND RAILWAY.—There are three lines of telegraphs that have been put up through the town of Groton (Mass.) within the past six months. The third line goes through the village, and nothing is wanted for its completion but the putting up of the wires. This will make thirteen miles of telegraph in the town. Besides this, there being four railways that either terminate in the town or run through it. On the above tracks six passenger trains intersect with each other simultaneously three times a day—forming the greatest junction of railways at the same station in the United States, if not in the world.—Bangor Courier.

TO PRESERVE PEACH TREES.—Clear the earth away immediately next to the trunk of the tree, down to near the root, and then place two or three lumps of unslacked lime, each about the size of a goose egg, next to the tree, and cover it over with a little earth. It will eradicate the worms, and in a short time give much vigor to the tree. The lime should be applied when the trees are young, but will answer as well for older trees, by increasing the quantity of lime about one-third. From my experience, once in three or four years is all that is necessary to ensure a vigorous healthy tree. W. T. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 8, 1851.

## BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Railroad Jubilee.—Order of Arrangements. Railroad Traffic and other Statistics.—Healy's Webster Picture.—Citizen Soldiers.—Firemen. BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1851.

Many illustrious citizens of the District of Columbia have already been invited, by a deputation from our civic authorities, to visit this city next week; and it may not be amiss to state the arrangements for the festival which it is hoped they will witness—a Railroad Jubilee for celebrating the final completion of the great lines of railway communication between Boston, the Canadas, and the Great West, and the establishment of a line of American trans-Atlantic steamers. The idea is borrowed from the New York celebration of the completion of the Erie canal, years ago, and money has been lavishly appropriated by the City Government, while our merchant princes have subscribed with equal liberality. It is intended that the festival shall surpass in magnificence any public display of rejoicing ever witnessed on this continent.

The prominent invited guests will be publicly received by Mayor Bristow on Wednesday morning, September 17, and escorted by military to the houses of their entertainers—all the principal citizens having tendered hospitality during the festival. That afternoon the City Government will show their "honor" to the strangers, and carriages are engaged to convey parties to the reservoir, Bunker Hill, Cambridge, the Navy Yard, &c.

On Thursday, the 18th, a squadron of steamers will convey the party down the harbor, and they will be shown the fortifications, farm school for transient boys, emigrant asylums, and other city institutions. A collation will be served up in the new hospital on Deer Island, where five thousand plates will be laid, and the tables provided by the city carried. The shipping in the harbor will be decorated with flags, and salutes will be fired.

On Friday, the 19th, there will be a grand procession, escorted by the Boston Brigade, Gen. Andrews, a fine body of artillery, lancers, infantry, and dragoon. A host of "public scholars" will line the common, and present a novel yet imposing array; for in these public schools lies the strength of New England's power. There will be exercises in Faneuil Hall, and a dinner for at least five thousand guests in a pavilion which is to be erected on the common. Some half dozen displays of fireworks in the evening will conclude the festivities.

Bostonians have good reason to thus honor the completion of their internal channels of commerce, for it is the "iron-horse" which brings the increased commerce and traffic which is so fast enriching the Tremontine peninsula, and enlarging its bounds far into the surrounding waters. On Saturday last the efficient City Marshal (F. Tukey, Esq.) stationed thirty-five men at various localities, to keep count of those who entered the city, and those who left it, between half-past six A. M. and half-past seven P. M. The seven main railroads brought in 11,963 persons, on 1,132 cars, in 116 trains; and carried out 18,953 persons, on 873 cars, in 120 trains—many citizens leaving for the country on Saturday, which accounts for the excess of outsiders over insiders. There were also 2,632 freight cars, out and in, in 77 trains. These statistics show the vast amount of travel over our railroads, and a recapitulation of the entire ingress and egress for the day may not prove uninteresting:

	Went out.	Came in.
Per passenger train	12,953	11,963
Per freight	307	308
Per vehicles	15,964	14,942
Per water craft	1,181	1,351
On foot	19,987	14,910
On horseback	124	110
With hand-car	79	79
	43,496	43,660

Mr. Healy's great Webster picture was exhibited in a select few on Saturday, and will be exhibited at the Athenaeum until the 27th instant. It represents the "Champion of the Constitution" replying to Gen. Hayes on Mr. Poof's resolution, in the Senate Chamber in 1830, and embodies portraits of many distinguished persons of our time. In addition to the political and editorial notices of Washington, Bostonians see among the spectators introduced Webster, H. G. Otis, Welch, Page, Sparks, Tichenor, Webster, Bradlee, and other fair ladies, with Judge Story, Nat. Greene, H. G. Otis, N. Appleton, G. Tichenor, R. G. Shaw, Jared Sparks, W. H. Prescott, Lorenzo Draper, Col. Perkins, H. W. Longfellow, S. G. Goodrich, the Appletons, &c. It is a magnificent painting, and I am glad to hear that it will be exhibited at Washington this winter.

Military encampments are the order of the day now, and Gov. BUTTWELE, with a full staff, visits all of them, in full uniform. Unluckily they only last two days, and the entire time is consumed in paying due honors to heroic general officers, who cannot resist the temptation of indulging in the full pomp of their rank. At the jubilee, by the way, we are to see Sir HUGH DALMEYNE, Lieut. Col. HOBBS, Captains COCKRENE, GALLOWAY, SOUTH, RANDELPH, and other officers of her Britannic Majesty's Royal Engineers and Artillery, and of the 71st and 20th regiments. A military ball will be given to them and to such officers of our own gallant army as may honor the occasion. Next year we are to have an Irish regiment, our troops having thus far refused to parade with companies enlisted among naturalized citizens.